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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.00.

February 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 57  
Humidity 87

February 17, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 64  
Humidity 82

7589 日六廿月一

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

大正 號七十月二英曆 1917  
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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S NEXT EFFORT.

"An Early and Slashing Triumph."

London, February 16.

American correspondents from Germany confirm the opinions of English and French experts that General von Hindenburg must strike soon. They say that the people have recently almost forgotten their sufferings in the full hope of an early and slashing triumph which will end the war.

### An Attack on England?

London, February 16.

The Times military correspondent states that Germany is undoubtedly massing troops on the Western front, where there are now 188 Divisions, as compared with 128 in November. He suggests the possibility of an attack on England, in conjunction with a great naval offensive. He quotes a well-known passage from a General Staff text-book that the advantage of gaining partial sea control temporarily in order to land troops might justify the loss of the German Fleet.

The correspondent emphasises that the General Staff controls the Fleet, and the temptation to use it in a great land and sea offensive against England must be considerable. Therefore he urges the maintenance of a strong home defence force "despite temptations and jibes."

### HONOURED BY THE KING.

London, February 15.

His Majesty the King has invested Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Sir Francis Younghusband with a Knight Commandership of the Star of India.

### CHINA'S DECISION.

Allied Ministers in Close Touch with Government.

London, February 15.

According to Reuter, there is great satisfaction in British authoritative quarters at China's decision to break with Germany. The Allied Ministers at Peking are in very close touch with the Chinese Government regarding the measures resulting therefrom.

### THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE."

Every "Clean Weapon" to be Used!

London, February 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, conversing with the poet Mueller, at Hofburg, the Kaiser declared that Napoleon's phantom continental blockade had become a reality. It was hitting England harder than anything had done up to the present. Right and morality were on the German side, for the triumph of which every clean weapon must be used.

### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

Unaffected by Ambassador's Departure.

London, February 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, there is every indication that arrangements have been perfected for the continuance of German machinations in the absence of Count Bernstorff.

It is suggested that President Wilson should stiffen the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico, where the Germans are most active.

### HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

London, February 15.

Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh, in a lecture in London, said there were only five cases of enteric fever and eighteen of paratyphoid in France at present. Thanks to inoculation, the health of the Army on all fronts was better than its peace health.

### THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

A Small "Bag."

London, February 15.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—F.D. Lambert and Inishowen Head (British), the barque Eudora (British) and two Grimsby trawlers. The total tonnage, including the Lyam M. Law, amounts to about nine thousand tons.

### Little Effect on French Shipping.

London, February 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the "blockade" has up to the present had but little effect in France. Ships are arriving regularly at all ports. There were no fewer than 121 arrivals on February 12.

### Argentina's Attitude.

London, February 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, the Foreign Minister has stated that Argentina could not agree with the German blockade, and that she reserves freedom of action.

### GERMANY'S WAR BILL.

London, February 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German war expenditure up to the present is three thousand millions sterling.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### WELCOME TO GENERAL SMUTS.

Fine Tribute to Indian Troops.

London, February 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Capetown, General Smuts had a magnificent reception at the City Hall. Lord Buxton and General Botha, as well as members of the Cabinet, were present in the city, and the British Indians presented addresses. General Botha saying there were no more heroic or hard working troops than the Indians.

General Smuts, replying, emphasised that South Africa had secured a voice in the disposal of the African continent, and no arrangement would be made in the immediate neighbourhood which would prejudice the development of South Africa. He paid an eloquent tribute to the work of the Indians in East Africa, especially in the earlier portion of the campaign, declaring that there were no more loyal, devoted nor brave troops than the heroes from Asia.

### THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

London, February 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has warned the Cubans that the United States cannot recognise any Government resulting from the revolution.

### DUTCH SHIPPING PLANS.

London, February 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Handelsblad states that the question is now being considered of sending cargo steamers to the Dutch East Indies via the Panama Canal. As regards passengers, it is proposed that they shall travel via New York overland to San Francisco, whence Dutch steamers will convey them to their destinations.

### THE WAR LOAN.

London, February 15.

Messrs. Balli Brothers and clients have taken up £1,500,000 in the War Loan, the Indians and General Investment Trust £85,000, and the Bengal-Doon Railway £30,000.

### IMPERIAL CO-OPERATION IN THE WAR.

London, February 15.

The Colonial Institute is to arrange for the publication of a history of Imperial co-operation in the war. The editor will be Sir Charles Lucas.

### TORPEDOED AMERICAN STEAMER'S CARGO.

If Not Contraband, a Grave Situation May Arise.

London, February 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Captain of the torpedoed American steamer Lyman M. Law, in an affidavit, states that the only cargo carried was wood laths for lemon boxes. The question arises whether this cargo can be classed as contraband, in view of the fact that it is useless for military purposes. If it is decided not to be contraband, a very grave situation may ensue.

### BRITAIN'S STOCK OF GOLD.

London, February 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the well-known economist, M. Edmond Thery, states that the British Government's stocks of gold had been increased by £25,840,000 on December 21, as compared with July 1914.

### SWEDISH FOOD MEASURES.

London, February 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Government has taken over all oats, barley and the products thereof, and has prohibited the use of potatoes as fodder.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Claim a Success.

London, February 16.

A German wireless official message says:—The Crown Prince attacked in Champagne, to the south of Reims, and was completely successful.

We stormed four lines on a front of 2,600 metres to a depth of 800 metres, taking prisoner 858.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, February 16.

A German official wireless message says:—There is lively fighting between the White Sea and the Dnieper.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### KING INSPECTS GUNS.

London, February 14.

His Majesty the King, who was most interested, inspected the nine machine guns presented by the Chiefs and people of Rajputana and Ajmer.

#### THE ADEN FIELD FORCE.

London, February 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain in reply to Col. Yate, said that the Raj had informed him that in December it was intended to place the Aden Field Force on a similar footing to the other Expeditionary Forces. He was inquiring when the order was actually issued and what was the decision regarding special field allowances.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

London, February 14.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir J. D. Ross, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Raj had been asked to consider and report upon the recommendations of the Public Services Commission as soon as possible.

Sir John Ross suggested that consideration of the question should be deferred until after the war.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that that would involve great delay. Whether action should be delayed until after the war was another matter, upon which he would express no opinion.

### THE KAISER'S BALDERDASH.

Amsterdam, February 16.

In an official message from Berlin it is stated that the Kaiser in an Order to his Navy says:—

In the impending decisive battle the task falls to my Navy of turning the English war method of starvation, with which our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his Allies, by combating their sea traffic with all the means in our power. Herein the submarine will stand in the first rank. He expresses confidence that the enemy's war designs will be broken.

### CANADIANS' BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

London, February 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on February 14, says that raiding is becoming an epidemic. There were three successful "shows" during the past thirty hours, excluding minor affairs, which are now considered worth mentioning. The Canadians, who initiated the regular raiding, went out yesterday morning and stirred up the 11th Bavarians between Givenchy and Souchez. On a front of 600 yards they advanced 700 yards and remained an hour wrecking the German lines, including a fortified quarry. They blew up four mine shafts, burying the miners, and brought back prisoners, through a double barrage. In a second raid five hours later, 46 Canadians killed 16 Germans and bombed 10 dugouts at a cost of three light casualties. In a third raid at Bochinourt in brilliant sunshine at eleven o'clock in the morning, they brought in 40 Saxons.

### ITALIAN SUCCESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, February 16.

A French Salonika communique says that the Italians in a counter-attack on Hill 1050, east of Paralovo, recaptured the whole of the lost trenches. The enemy counter-attack on the afternoon of February 13 was completely repulsed. The German losses of February 12 and 13 were heavy.

### WAR ON TRAWLERS.

London, February 16.

The trawler Barnley was attacked without warning and blown up by means of bombs after the pirates had pillaged the food. The captain and engineer were made prisoners, while others were landed in boats.

The crew of another trawler was ninety hours in boats. Two of the crew were frost-bitten.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN RELIEF WORK.

The Hague, February 16.

The German Legation states that the American delegate has been allowed to continue relief work in Belgium and North France.

### DUTCH WAR CREDIT.

London, February 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says there will be a new Dutch War Credit of £10,500,000.

### AUSTRIAN DUKE RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

Amsterdam, February 16.

A message from Vienna states that the Emperor has relieved Archduke Friedrich of the post of Second in Command.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, February 16.

The Central Industrial Committee, in a strong statement, champions the Workmen's Group mentioned on Feb. 12, and says that it consists of moderate and non-revolutionary Labourites, who had given valuable aid in the settlement of conflicts and the prevention of strikes. Any recent action of the group was owing to the general political situation, which was reflected in the pronouncements of the Duma, the Council of Empire and the Congress of Nobles.

### BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

London, February 16.

The Prime Minister on Feb. 16 will announce in the House of Commons the Government's policy regarding the restriction of imports. It is believed that all luxuries will be prohibited.

### THE "YARROWDALE" PRISONERS.

Washington, February 16.

A new and vigorous demand for the release of the "Yarrowdale's" Americans will be forwarded to Germany shortly with a full statement of the treatment accorded to the Germans on German ships in the United States.

### HUNGER DEMONSTRATIONS IN HOLLAND.

The Hague, February 16.

A revolutionary Socialist demonstration was dispersed by the Police, who refused to allow the deputations to protest against the dearth of food. The approach to the Ministry of the Interior and all the streets to the inner town were closed. The cavalry had numerous collisions and several persons were wounded.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 17.

According to Reuter, the silver market is steady but quiet.

### MR. HARRY LAUDER'S BEREAVEMENT.

His Only Son Killed in Action.

Wide sympathy will be extended to Mr. Harry Lauder, the famous Scottish comedian, says the Daily Chronicle, in the loss of his only son, Captain J. C. Lauder, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who has been killed in action.

The young officer was with his father, who was engaged in a professional tour in Australia, when war broke out, and he hurried home to take his part in the fighting. Getting a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, he went into training at Bedford, and was there when Mr. Lauder returned to England.

He, of course, visited his son in camp, and delighted the men by singing to them. "I am pleased," he said to a Press representative on this occasion, "to give my son to my country, although he is the only one I have got. But if every father and mother will make as big a sacrifice as we have done, when the war is over they will, as we shall, have no regrets."

Early in 1915 Lieutenant Lauder went to the front, and, after seeing a good deal of fighting, he was wounded at Festubert. Though he was soon back in the trenches, he contracted pleurisy, and in September 1915 was invalided home. With the rank of captain he returned to France, and last year was again wounded though he soon recovered, and since September has been constantly at the front.

Naturally, the young officer was the pride of his father's heart, and the constant reference he made to his boy may well be pardoned. He sent him to Cambridge University, and intended that he should devote himself to the law, but the war changed that ambition, and his latest wish was to "see him established in the North as a decent Scots laird, growing the nation's meat, and as the years go by, growing the nation's men." The comedian, it may be remembered, has recently bought an estate of 14,000 acres on the banks of Loch Fyne.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, February 22.  
H.K. and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.—Shareholders meeting at noon.

Friday, February 23.  
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.—Shareholders meeting at 11.30 a.m.

Saturday, February 24.  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.—Shareholders meeting at noon.

Monday, February 26.  
Race Meeting—First Day.

Tuesday, February 27.  
Race Meeting—Second Day.  
Wednesday, February 28.  
Race Meeting—Third Day.  
Thursday, March 1.  
Race Meeting—Fourth Day.







## GENERAL NEWS.

## The New Bishop of Exeter.

London Dec. 28.—The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil was consecrated Bishop of Exeter at St. Paul's Cathedral to-day. Owing to indisposition, the Archbishop of Canterbury was unable to take part in the ceremonial, and his place was taken by the Bishop of London. There were also present the Bishops of Wilkesden, Kensington, St. Albans, Southwark, Salisbury, Crediton, and Bishop Hodges.

## The Bank of Communications and the Government.

Peking, 8th February.—The question of the cancellation of the privilege of the Bank of Communications acting as the Government Treasury was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. According to the Chinese newspapers, owing to various difficulties, including the large sum owed by the Government to the Bank, the cancellation of this privilege cannot at present be effected. It is proposed, however, to clear off this debt as soon as possible, after which the Bank will become purely a commercial enterprise.

## England—Faithful and Sure.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Concluding a fine article on Britain's aid, Senator Charles Humbert writes in his paper, the *Journal*, as follows:—"Let us honour England, faithful, sure, and loyal ally, who has always given more than she promised. Let us not forget her solid friendship. She has never let an opportunity pass to pay homage to the good qualities of France. Let us do the same. If France has been the country of miraculous awakenings and splendid improvisations, England remains the land of calm steadfastness and inflexible will, which reverses and repulses can only temper and harden all the more. These qualities complete each other. Let us unite them in an indissoluble union with that fine device, ennobled by a Frenchman but worthy to have been thought of by an Englishman, which reappears to-day in the common determination of the Allies grouped together in an equality of duty, sacrifice, and resolution to persevere to the end."—Exchange.

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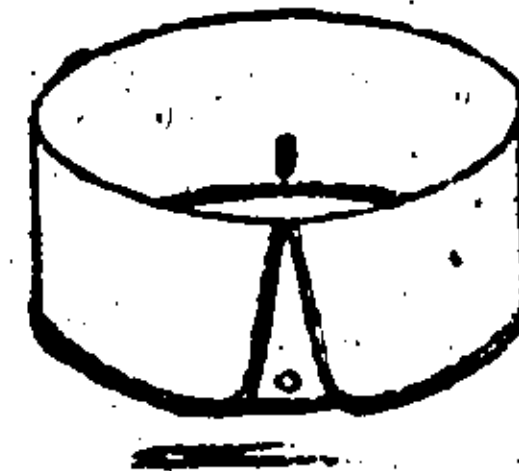
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

### MARRIAGE.

BEVINGTON-BROWN.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on February 14th by the Rev. Copley Moyle, Francis, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Storrs Revington, Sea View, Frinton on Sea, Essex, to Jessie Olive, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Brown of Suva, Fiji.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

### OPIUM AND THE BRITISH.

The taking over of the stocks of the Opium Combine by the Chinese Government, reported in our issue of Thursday, means the turning over of one more leaf in the none too savoury history of the drug, in its relation to British and Chinese; for British merchants have now finished with transactions in this much-discussed commodity. The stocks in question amount to nearly two thousand chests, and China purchases these at what most people will consider a fair rate, undertaking to reserve the amount purchased for purely medicinal purposes. Thus—apart, of course, from the honest penny which the Hongkong Government will doubtless continue to turn in connection with the trade—the British cease to be actively and openly the purveyors of poison to the Chinese.

Over the opium question, as over alcohol, so many wild statements have been made by antagonists of the smoking habit that many level-headed and influential people, who might long ago have lent valuable support to those that were seeking to bring about the abolition of the practice, have found that they could take practically no part in the conflict without being made to appear ridiculous. The missionary tracts have rung the changes on the same wearisome old lies to an extent that has made the writers the butt of most men who know the East, and the people at home are, in most cases, as far away from knowing the actual facts concerning the prevalence and perils of opium-smoking as they were fifty years ago; while men in the East, who have no real desire to defend either the practice or those who make that practice possible, are nevertheless often constrained to do so by reason of the unfairness and falsehoods of the "anti" cranks. But, the fact is that every Britisher who knows, has always experienced a certain sense of shame when the point has been pressed home to him that the merchants of his country, well knowing that their gains sprang from that which was bringing slow death to thousands of people, were trafficking in opium and reaping enormous profits thereby. Of course if we Britishers had never prated about our honesty and national honour, and about the freedom which we carry to the ends of the earth, matters would not have seemed so serious. Coming down to the root of the thing, it is our national hypocrisy that has made the position so awkward for us. Had we said frankly, in years gone by, that we meant to get rich and powerful, make money whether one Chinese or a million went to perdition through opium, our conduct would at least have possessed the merit of common honesty, for there is no essential knavery in a transaction that is perfectly open and clearly understood by both buyer and seller. But British puritanism has made it necessary for us to build an occasional church or hospital or almshouse or school with our opium money, as well as to argue that opium is the best gift that ever fell to a nation—and so other countries have justifiably laughed or sneered at us.

Of the use of drugs as concerns the European there is no room for two opinions; they mean degradation or death in practically every instance. But as regards the Chinese the matter is not quite the same, and in any case it is none of our business. Many of them certainly enjoy their opium in moderation and derive benefit rather than evil from it, and under those circumstances, it is hard to see why they should be made to give it up. But it is good that we as a nation should be clear of the trade altogether. We do not believe that China will abandon opium in the lifetime of the present generation, but it is her affair, and she may well be left to grow her own poppies. There has been too much abstinence in the past, connected with the traffic, for foreign exporters and importers to be able to feel that their hands are really clean while they are handling it; and it might not be amiss if our Hongkong Government and our Colonial Office at Home would endeavour to digest that useful truth.

### Teaching of Chinese.

We were glad to see by the report of the Headmaster of the Victoria British School that the teaching of Chinese has been introduced in the upper classes there, and that it is being taken up with very considerable zest. Mr. Irving very rightly laid stress on the value of Britishers becoming acquainted with the native tongue, for, as he indicated, we shall need, in the future, to study more closely than we have in the past the languages of those countries in which we hope to make commercial progress. The establishment of the Chinese Language School by the Chamber of Commerce some time back was a step in the right direction, and it is only as it should be that efforts should be made to familiarise in the vernacular, not only our young men who have already begun their business careers, but also our boys who are still at school. In a matter of this kind a beginning cannot be made too early. Many of the boys at our local schools have been reared in Hongkong, and no doubt quite a number of them will, in course of time, find billets in one or other of the hongs here. They probably have a fair smattering of the Chinese language already, but their value to their future employers will assuredly be all the greater if they are thoroughly and soundly trained in the native tongue. And, incidentally, they should be able to command a better salary than the lad who is ignorant of Chinese.

### Why Complain?

In his speech to the scholars, Mr. Irving appeared to be somewhat piqued at the fact that the French Convent School had drawn away quite a number of the Victoria pupils. He thought it was rather a pity that, having a British school, parents showed a preference for the French institution, and he urged those who had children, to send them to the Victoria School. Why Mr. Irving should assume this attitude we have not the slightest idea, especially since, as Director of Education, it should be his desire to see that the children of the Colony are given the very best training that modern education can supply. We will not make any invidious comparisons, but surely the fact that this preference on the part of parents exists is sufficient to show that they are convinced that the best education is not necessarily to be obtained in Government schools. If there is any cause for complaint, therefore, it ought not to be directed against the parents, but rather against the teaching given in Government scholastic institutions. If the French Convent, or any other school, can supply better instruction than the Government schools, then we do not blame parents for withdrawing their children from the latter. Only the fittest deserve to survive. The remedy is, not to discourage scholars from going to the best schools, but to improve the educational facilities in those institutions which are behind the times.

### China and Germany.

In spite of the frantic struggles of Far Eastern Germans to avoid a definite breach between their blameless Fatherland and China, it looks very much as though such breach is to be. Not the smallest factor in the present attitude of the Chinese is their anger at finding that they have been fooled. The Germans have lied to them as only Germans can lie, and for quite a long time the lies were swallowed whole. Late in the day China has come to see that it was the pious intention of our Hun friends to exploit and bleed her as they have been doing with Turkey for years past. Already she has been made to feel the grip, in such matters as the Krupp transactions, the Boxer indemnity and the short term loans; and, had Germany been successful in the war, China's hopes of independence would have been extinguished forever. Now is the time to shake off the yoke, as every Chinese patriot must realise; and we shall be very much surprised if Peking does not very soon express its realisation in a most unmistakable manner.

### DAY BY DAY.

ONE WOMAN SITS AND SIGHS ABOUT HER WRONGS AND ANOTHER STORMS AND RAVES ABOUT HER RIGHTS.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/18d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 16th anniversary of the rout of the Chinese by the Germans at Paoing-fu.

Struck Off.  
It is notified that the name of the Messing Hong, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

Photographs.  
From A Fong we have received some excellent photographs of the recent Police Reserve Inspection. They are extremely clear.

Concert Proceeds.  
The sum of \$200 has been sent to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors, being part proceeds of the concert held at the Helena May Institute on the 14th inst.

Auditors.  
The names of Mr. Henry Hunter Bayne, O.A., and Mr. Alexander McLure, O.A., have been added to the list of those qualified to act as auditors under the Companies Ordinance.

U.S. Vice-Consul.  
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. Leighton Hope as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Hongkong.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Needle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., \$100.

Proclamations.  
The Gazette contains a Proclamation by the King concerning co-operation between the Board of Trade and the Imperial Institute, as well as the Prohibition of Import (No. 12) Proclamation, 1916, at the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 2 Proclamation, 1916.

Police Station Extension.  
Tenders are being invited for the Central Police Station extension—superstructure. The work consists of the erection of a block of buildings comprising offices, quarters, stores, and recreation rooms. No work will be permitted on Sundays.

Property Assessment.  
It is ordered that the existing valuation of the tenements in the Colony shall be wholly adopted for the year 1917/1918. Owners of property are informed that notice of any appeals against the adoption of the existing valuation should be lodged with the Registrar of the Supreme Court within 21 days from the 16th inst.

Catholic Women's League.  
The members of the Catholic Women's League were at home to their friends at the League rooms in Garden Road last night. Many guests, including the Right Rev. Bishop Pizzoni, availed themselves of the invitation, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. An informal concert was given by the pupils of the St. Francis School, after which there were refreshments and dancing. The arrangements for the fête were in the hands of the Misses Loureiro, Silva, N'eto, Carvalho and Alves.

### HUNGHOM RECLAMATION.

#### Proposed Lease of Foreshore.

The Gazette contains a description and terms of the proposed lease of certain Crown land at Hunghom, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea-bed. The land has a total area of 209,825 square feet and is to be leased for the term of 99 years, commencing from December 24, 1906, renewable for a further term of 99 years at a re-assessed rental.

All persons having any objections to the granting of the lease must send in particulars of their objections in writing to the Colonial Secretary before the expiration of a period of one month from the 16th inst., and all such objections will be considered by the Governor-in-Council.

### 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 17, 1892.)

The Dollar.  
February 17.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/11."

Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.

February 11.—"The eleventh annual meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held to-day. Mr. J. J. Keewick presided and there were also present Messrs G. S. Coxon, W. H. Wallace, E. W. Rutter, J. H. Cox, C. S. Taylor, C. W. Dixon, H. O. McLean, J. J. Bell Irving, and Ho Kook. The Chairman said that in presenting the report and accounts for 1891 he had not very much to add to the statement of the managing directors, which he hoped would be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders, for in a period of abnormal depression such as Hongkong had recently experienced, it was highly satisfactory to be able to declare a dividend of 18 per cent, making a total of 24 per cent, declared during the year. There was nothing further to say; he proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and would be glad to answer any questions. There being no questions, Mr. Rutter, seconded the motion, which was carried. On the motion of Mr. Coxon, seconded by Mr. Wallace, Mr. T. Arnold was re-elected auditor."

Mr. Fraser Smith as Plaintiff.

February 12.—"The Hongkong Jockey Club case, Fraser Smith v. Byrie and Others, will, it is expected, shortly come for on hearing. The plaintiff will be represented by Mr. Ed. Robinson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Henry J. Holmes, the defendants by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q. C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master."

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

February 12.—"The following is the fifty-third report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 27th February, at noon:—Gentlemen:—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891. The net profit for that period, including \$113,872 25 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$819,374.98. After taking out remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$809,374.98. From the sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share, which will absorb \$5,333,333.33. The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which dividend is declared and 3/4, the rate of the day, amounts to \$245,045.05. The balance of \$30,998.85 to be carried to new Profit and Loss Account."

Raub.

February 15.—"The following telegram from the Mines Manager was received in Singapore on the 5th inst. by the local secretary to the Raub Australian Syndicate:—Raub, February 4th 1 50 p.m. Raub Hole.—Pump now working. I expect to be able to inspect workings in the course of a few days. Dam full. Crashing will be commenced next week. (The gentleman should moderate his language. "Dam full" is highly objectionable. He should say "very full" or "heavily drunk" or "too much like samshu"—Ed.)"

How Many Points?

February 15.—"A busy Hongkong broker went to church on Sunday lately, the first time in several years. He carried up in a comfortable corner and began to dream of stocks. The minister took his place in the pulpit. "The Lord is risen," he said in full voice. The broker started up suddenly. "How many points?" he blurted out, and they cast him forth.

### SEA CAPTAIN'S HARD CASE.

One that Will Appeal to Lord Milner.

"We have received a letter," says the *New Statesman*, "from Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., the Liverpool shipowners, calling attention to the strange case of Captain James Reipenhausen, a shipmaster in their employ. Captain Reipenhausen's father was born in Hanover in July 1837, thus missing by only a few weeks the privilege of being born a subject of the King of England. At the age of 13 however, he did what he could do to remedy this misfortune by leaving Hanover and settling in Aberdeen. Subsequently he entered the British merchant marine, was naturalised as a British subject, became the captain of a British ship, and married a Scotch lady."

"The son, Captain James, was born in 1870 near Dundee, and is thus a British subject by birth. He cannot read or speak German, and has never had any communication with anyone in Germany. Solely on account of his ancestry, however, the Admiralty have now refused to let him have their secret orders any longer. This means in practice, for insurance reasons, that he cannot command a ship."

"Captain Reipenhausen is thus deprived of his living, and the country is deprived of the services of a man whom Messrs. Holt describe as 'one of the best of the very fine body of men serving on our ships'—and this at a time when every available man's services are of value."

"We cannot suppose that Sir Edward Carson is responsible for, or even aware of, this grotesque decision, for he, at any rate, as a colleague of Lord Milner and Sir Alfred Mond, is aware that German ancestry is no bar to the most unimpeachable loyalty to Great Britain. It is a striking example, however, of the extent to which rpy-mania can invade even a sober Government Department that Captain Reipenhausen should be so treated just at the moment when a new War Government has been formed containing two men of much more definitely German origin than he. We presume the blunder will be rectified promptly."

### Racecourse Gambling.

February 16.—"The annual Hongkong race-meeting commenced on Thursday, and then will come the two-of-war in regard to this new Gaming Ordinance. Hitherto, under previous gambling laws, the race-course has, per special favour, of course, been always exempted from official interference—whether by the process known as 'winking the other eye,' or by some quibble about enclosures being private, or by the merely nominal nature of penalties in such few cases as came before the police magistrate or by some other device. Anyhow, the fact remains that the Chinese populace has come through years of training to regard the three or four race days as an annual gambling carnival, during which *fan tan*, *po tsai*, *twice-ing*, *totalisator*, *sweep*, and every other form of gambling is permitted to Europeans and Chinese alike. Countless stalls have always been erected about Happy Valley and its purlieus, and everybody indulges in a modest flutter, without doing any harm either to themselves or to that very greatly vaunted bogie, public morality. That was past years, but now, the last Gambling Ordinance (which was apparently specially framed to include the Jockey Club's annual Saturday, as well as the everyday gambling of the Chinese) and its irresistible force is to come into contact with the immovable body of human nature. People will gamble—they will have bets, and sweeps, and everything else; if they are not permitted by law, then they will bet and speculate without permission. The saintly gentlemen who framed and forcibly passed the law referred to, have been exulting foolishly, they wheeled the tambores and shouted 'Hallelujah! very loudly over their triumph; but it is no triumph."

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Like the haggis, the mealie-pudding is to the Scotchman a Scotch delicacy—the origin of which is wrapped in deepest mystery, says the *Chronicle*. The other morning two travel-stained English Tommies dropped into the rest-room at Aberdeen Station for some much-needed refreshment. They were heartily welcomed by the ladies in charge, and in a few minutes a succulent mealie-pudding, piping hot, was placed before each. Both had seen more than a bit of life since joining the Army, but a mealie-pudding was one of the things hitherto undreamt of in their philosophy. Determined, however, to brave the unknown, one of them boldly cut his pudding in two, scooped out some of the contents, and took a mouthful. As he slowly masticated the oatmeal, a look of contentment came over his features. "Go ahead, Bill!" he exclaimed. "It's only good old porridge in a 'Tank.'"

Mrs. Allan H. Bright, who read a paper on picture exhibitions at the London University, recently observed that the Government authorities spell cinema with a c and called it cinema, pronounced sinema. But this announcement did not weigh with subsequent speakers. Professor Gilbert Murray, for example, when using the word, pronounced it something like sign-se-ma. Then we had kin-se-ma, the i being sounded like a diphthong in Pittman's phonography. In most instances, however, the short i vowel was pronounced. I wonder how long it will be before the word is standardised, so to speak. I should have thought that its Greek origin made it certain (1) that the first letter was a hard k; (2) that the fourth was a long o. But as even Professor Murray has apparently thrown over the hat the Government command, I suppose the etymologists have accepted defeat and left custom to settle the sound. It would probably have done so in any case in the end.

Smallest in population among the kingdoms of the world, "Hedjaz" carries to the Arabic brain the idea of "separation." The newly-made King Rales indeed over a desolate land, and about as many subjects as could be accommodated in Bristol. But his "kingdom" is nevertheless the richest in the world, from the Moslem point of view, since it holds the cities of Mecca and Medina. Our illustrious ally, lately a Sheriff, is in the way of dignity; for he not only controls the holy places, but being a direct descendant of Mohammed, his position as the new Caliph should become unchallengeable.

Some of our bygone Admirals of the Fleet received batons similar in all respects to those bestowed upon British Field-Marshal, says the *Chronicle*, except that the staff is blue, whereas the staff of a Field-Marshal's baton is crimson. These naval batons were always the personal gifts of the Sovereign, and so far as can be ascertained, only seven of them were ever bestowed. Among the recipients were the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.; Lord St. Vincent, to whom George IV. sent a baton with heavy gold mounting; and the Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Museum of the Royal United Service Institution displays the baton conferred on William IV., who shortly after his accession presented it to Admiral Williams-Freeman.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has again changed hands—an old habit—was celebrated in fiction before it had existence in fact. A newspaper, "written by gentlemen for gentlemen," established by Mr. Bungay, the publisher, and edited by Captain Shandon, it was for a period involved with the fortunes of Mr. Arthur Pen-dennis. As for the name, it will be remembered that Mr. Wegg himself put the question and received the cryptic reply from Captain Shandon: "Because the editor was born in Dublin, the sub-editor at Cork, because the proprietor lives in Fatermester Row, and the paper is published in Catherine Street, Strand."



## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

**Joined.**  
The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 2058 Pte. F.W. McKerns to Centre Section M.G. Co. No. 2059 Pte. J.W. Stackhouse to Scouts Company, No. 2057 Spr. G.H. H-xion to Engineer Company, No. 2058 Spr. P.J. Taylor to Engineer Company, No. 2060 Spr. J.V.S. Xavier to Engineer Company, No. 2061 Spr. L.L. Lopez, Jr. to Engineer Company, No. 2062 Spr. G.F. Da Silva to Engineer Company, No. 2063 Spr. J.M. Xavier to Engineer Company, No. 2064 Spr. A.V. Langenberg to Engineer Company, No. 2065 Spr. G.F. Alves to Engineer Company, No. 2066 Spr. J. Laurel to Engineer Company.

## Leave.

No. 1928 Pte. B.A. Brand is granted leave for the duration of the war from 15th February 1917.  
No. 1513 Pte. G.A. Robinson is granted leave for the duration of the war from 28th February 1917.

No. 1805 Pte. G. Mickin is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1st March 1917.

No. 1716 Pte. F.R. Smyth is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1st March 1917.

No. 1265 Lce. Cpl. H.S. Bennett is granted 6 months' leave from 1.4.17.

No. 1834 Spr. C. Strafford is granted 8 months' leave from 15.3.17.

No. 708 O.S.M.G. W. Kynoch is granted 3 weeks' leave from 14.2.17.

## Promotion.

To be Lce. Cpl. dated 10.2.17. No. 1637 Pte. A.A. de Luz.

## Reversion.

No. 1652 Lce. Cpl. C.H. Chaves is permitted to revert to the ranks at his own request.

## Engineer Company.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 17th to 28th instant has been posted at Headquarters.

## Parades.

Monday 19th instant:—5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Docks. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.; 5.15 p.m. Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Left Section M.G. Co., Civil Service Company, and Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corp. E. G. G. and Corp. G. G. G. 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 1 in Electric Light Duties at Belchers Battery; Instructional Class No. 3 in Electric Light Duties at Kowloon West Battery.

Tuesday 20th instant:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6 Section at Belchers Battery; 5.15 p.m. Street-Order Bearer Section at Headquarters; Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks; Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 2 in Electric Light Duties at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday 21st instant:—Instructional classes 1, 2, and 3 in Electric Light Duties at A.S.O. Pier at 5 p.m. or Blake Pier at 5.20 p.m. and proceed by launch to Stonecutters, returning at 7.30 p.m. from Stonecutters South.

Thursday 22nd instant:—5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 1 in Electric Light Duties at Belchers Battery; Instructional class No. 3 in Electric Light Duties at Kowloon West Battery.

Friday 23rd instant:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6 Section at Belchers Battery; 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, O.S.M. Mitchell and Corp. G. G. G. will attend; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks; Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m. Instructional class No. 2 in Electric Light Duties at Belchers Battery.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 11, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

**Detail.**  
On duty from the morning of Sunday the 18th February to the morning of Sunday the 25th February, H.K.V.R.

Next for duty, "B" Coy. H. K. V. R.  
Orderly Officer, Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

## Parades.

Monday, 19th instant:—Sergeants will attend a class of instruction in Bayonet-fighting at Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 20th instant:—"A" and "B" Coes on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 21st instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. "D" Coy at the Peak Tramway Bridge on Kennedy Road at 4 p.m. for Musketry at the Miniature Range. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 22nd instant:—Sergeants will attend a class of instruction in bayonet-fighting at Murray Battery at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 23rd instant:—"A" and "B" Coes on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

## Strength.

Pte. T. M. Gregory having joined is allotted Corps No. 642 and posted to Coy. B, Platoon No. VI Section 6.

Pte. J.D. Lloyd having joined is allotted Corps No. 643 and posted to Coy. A Platoon No. III Section 9.

Pte. G. Stark having joined is allotted Corps No. 644 and posted to Coy. A Platoon No. I Section 4.

## Instructional Classes.

Electric Light Duties.—On Wednesday, the 21st instant, there will be no lecture, instead of which the three Instructional Classes will proceed to Stonecutters, leaving the A.S.O. Pier at 5 p.m. and Blake Pier at 5.20 p.m. returning to Hongkong from Stonecutters at 7.30 p.m.

Sunday 25th instant.—9.00 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Co. Section on Kennedy Road Range.

## Detail.

On duty 18th instant, Scouts Company; On duty 19th instant, Scouts Company; On duty 20th instant, Scouts Company; On duty 21st instant, Civil Service Company; On duty 22nd instant, Artillery Battery; On duty 23rd instant, Centre Section M.G. Co.; On duty 24th instant, Belchers 6 Section.

Orderly Officer from 18th to 24th instant, Lieut. Hutchinson.

## Notice.

The undermentioned members will represent the Corps in a rifle match versus Staff Sergeants and Sergeants H.K.V.R. on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 2.30 p.m. on King's Park Range:—O.S.M. J. H. Ramsay, O.S.M. G. Donnan, O.S.M. A. J. Mackie, Sergeant F. M. Crawford, Sergeant M. Manak, Sergeants B. W. Bradbury, J. A. E. Bullock, C. E. Frith, T. Sutherland and H. Hains. Reserves:—O.S.M. R. O. Mitchell and Sergt. R. J. Everett.

## PHYLLIS.

The rising sun shows o'er the peak  
And wakens nature from her sleep,  
In vain the sunny rays then seek  
To rouse her from her slumbers deep.

Phyllis is fair, her golden hair  
Glims sweetly in the sun, which  
Through crevices but would not dare  
To wake my Phyllis when she sleeps.

Her gorgeous hair around her lies  
And forms an aureole of light,  
In which her pillow'd head defines  
The sun's soft rays that banish night.

The song birds trill their morning song,  
While waking nature opens her eyes,  
And hope that it will not be long  
Before my Phyllis deigns to rise.

She moves, the early-waking morn  
Which bids her cease now to muse

The sunny hours she might adorn  
With gladsome cry proclaims the news.

A sweet kiss stolen from her lips  
Brings roses to her damask cheeks,  
And memory crowding to her lips  
As she my lips with rapture seeks.

She throws her arms around my neck  
And draws my face down to her own;

Harrah, with garlands her bedeck  
The tyrant slumber now has flown.

A sunlit bower conceals a pool  
Whose limpid waters, crystal clear,

In spattering showerlets, fresh and cool,  
Give birth to flowers both far and near.

Roses and daisies shy obtrude,  
Their petals glistening in the dew,  
And joyous wait in solitude  
The hour when Phyllis comes in view.

Adown the path, 'twixt hedgerows led,  
My Phyllis skims the dew-strewn grass;

Her shapely feet with lightsome tread  
Meet dewdrop kisses as they pass.

Secluded there from mortal eye  
My Phyllis then herself divests  
And coyly, 'e'en though none be nigh,  
Upon the bank a moment rests.

Into the water cool she glides  
A very sylph, of beauty rare,  
And in its coolness quickly hides  
Aught she may have of earthly care.

With rosy limbs and panting breath  
She seeks once more the dewy sward,  
And lists to what the song-bird saith  
With gladsome note, true nature's bard.

Then Phyllis spreads her wealth  
Of lustrous hair  
To absorb the morning sunshine's golden ray  
And draw therefrom the charm  
That doth ennoble  
All who may chance to meet her on her way.

Dried by the envious sun, the gentle breeze  
So lovingly those tresses doth embrace,  
And playfully, though tenderly,  
Doth tease

My Phyllis while she binds them  
In their place,  
Reflected from the water's glassy face,  
A mirror in which her image  
Shows divine.

She tires her hair in such an ordered grace  
That makes the visage fairer they enshrine.

No need of art, cosmetics or 'e'en  
aught,  
To display the gorgeous beauty  
Of her hair,  
Which from the radiant sun its  
fire has caught  
And made her glorious beyond compare;

While Phoebus looking with admiring eye  
Beholds a vision, goddess-like in form,  
Which might a very goddess 'e'en  
outvie,  
And wishes he might her to such  
transform.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST CROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

## EXPLOSION IN YOKOHAMA.

Large Area Damaged.

The Japan Gazette, of February 3, contained the following:—

At 3.15 this afternoon, the shock of a severe explosion, felt throughout Yokohama, was ascertained to be the effect of an explosion at the Yokohama Shohin (Merchandise) Warehousing Company's premises at No. 2, Kaigan Dori, near the Bankoku Bridge, leading to the new Customs quay.

It appears that explosion occurred in No. 3 warehouse, where a large quantity of gasoline oil, sulphur and other inflammable goods were stored. At the time of the explosion some forty coolies, including women, were engaged at work in the warehouse, and the majority of these were killed on the spot. The explosion was so terrific that the adjacent warehouses were damaged, with the result that the fire spread to them all.

The buildings of the Yokohama Chihio Saitancho and a large number of houses in the immediate neighbourhood were either damaged or destroyed. The number of killed and injured in and outside the warehouses is believed to be considerable.

The Fire Brigade quickly arrived on the scene. For the sake of the injured, the Police erected temporary relief stations in the neighbourhood. Fortunately, there was no strong wind at the time of the accident, but the fire spread very rapidly in all directions.

## Taxes and Trouble.

Kinkiang, 27th January.—A disturbance took place recently at a place called Pinglung (a junk anchorage on the Poyang Lake, and some 60 li south of the Yangtze) when hundreds of boatmen attacked the local patrol boat official, and he was only rescued by his men after being beaten and wounded with stones. The reason is said to have been the imposition of some tax. China is truly, in these days, wandering far from the path of "Single Tax!"

Nor does he, reckless from his great desire,  
Grudge aught the virtue 'e'en from him by force  
To light his tresses with his magic fire  
Whose beauty he doth fervently endorse.

Her toilet made, she then to God commits  
Her soul uplifted by the glorious morn,  
And sunken through th' o'er-hanging leaves she quits  
Her sanctuary which nature doth adorn.

## NEMO.

Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1917.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR CARS  
MOTOR CARS. 1917 Over-land Touring Cars 6 Cylinders, 7 Seater. Apply to Gen. F. Lamert, Duddell Street.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET in Kowloon two large airy rooms large verandahs, splendid view, can be let as a Suite or Separate Rooms. Moderate Terms. Apply Box 1269 care of Hongkong "Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—New European and Chinese houses in Matheson and Sharp Streets, Bowington, or Wanchai, close to street Cars and No. 1. Police Station. All houses will be ready for tenants on or before the 22nd of March, 1917. Apply to Chin Wah Kee the first house in Matheson Street.

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TO BE LET.—New European and Chinese houses in Matheson and Sharp Streets, Bowington, or Wanchai, close to street Cars and No. 1. Police Station. All houses will be ready for tenants on or before the 22nd of March, 1917. Apply to Chin Wah Kee the first house in Matheson Street.

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## KHAKI WEAR

## SHIRTS

"AERTEX CELLULAR" "VIYELLA" FLANNEL  
with collars attached. with detachable collars  
"SUMMIT" CLOTH "JAEGER" TAFFETA  
with stiff or soft collars with collars attached

## SUNDRIES

SOCKS. PUTTEES. TIES.  
all wool. Foxes' Spiral. Silk Knit.

BELTS. HANDKERCHIEFS. JERSEYS.  
SEE WINDOW AT

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## Wm. Powell Ltd



SMART HATS  
FOR THE  
RACES.

NEGLIGES  
IN ALL THE NEWEST  
MATERIALS & SHAPES.

MADE BY

GLYN &amp; CO.

44, OLD BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE  
TERRAIN AND  
STRAW HATS  
IN THE  
LATEST STYLES



## NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS JUST RECEIVED.

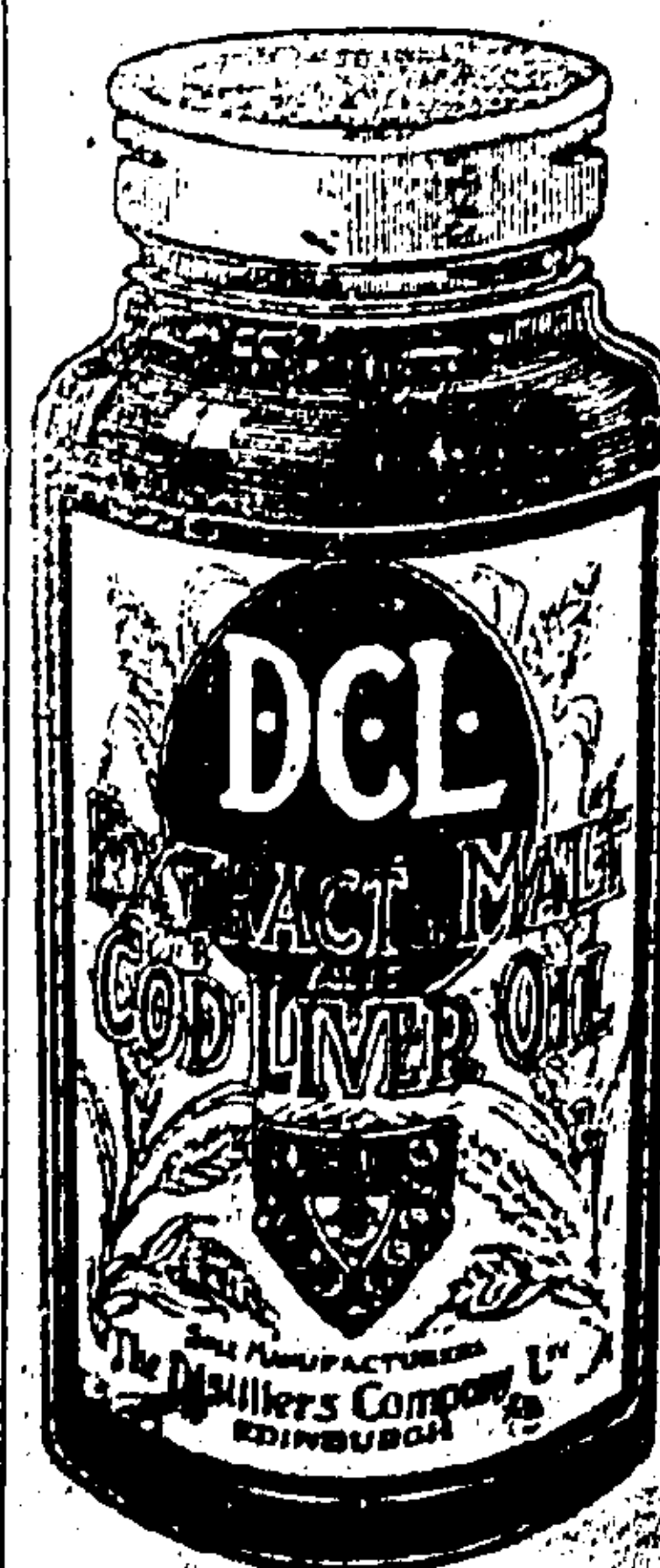
583 The Best Man at the Wedding. George Robey.  
The Family Ghost. " "  
581 What was there was Good. " "  
Where's the Butler? " "  
593 Dinky. Cyril Maude.  
A Telephone Reconciliation. " "  
594 The Stage Door Keeper. Part 1. Bransby Williams.  
Part 2. " "  
THE "ANDERSON" MUSIC CO., LTD.  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

## D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS—

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

# 

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

### EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screws, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG	(subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.		EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan 28 Mar.		Empress of Japan 23 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA 12 Apr.		EMPERESS OF ASIA 6 June.
Monteagle 14 Apr.		

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.  
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.  
WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

### "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Na- goya & Yokohama.	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 6th Mar., at noon. WED., 28th Mar., at noon.
CUTTIA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
KOBE Direct.	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000 Yorofu Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000 Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000 Tenshin Maru Capt. Shirai T. 8,000 Kilano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 16,000 Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	WEDNESDAY, 21st Feb. FRIDAY, 23rd Feb. SUNDAY, 25th Feb. SATURDAY, 17th Feb. WEDNES., 21st Feb., at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 24th Feb. FRI., 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila,  
San Francisco, Panama  
and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MOHI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
1st class to London G\$348 (271.10.0), return G\$437.50. to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$347.50.		

\*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.  
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal  
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

Telephone No. 291. T. DAIGO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without notice.  
S.S. Tjisondari 18th Feb. S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr.  
Binlang 18th Mar. Arakan 14th May.  
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of  
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points  
in the United States of America and Canada.  
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—  
HONGKONG, YORK BUILDINGS. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

### FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA  
WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 18.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Anhui	17th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Chusan	18th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	20th Feb. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG/HONGKONG	Chinkiang	21st Feb. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO	Taming	21st Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	22nd Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Feb. at d'light.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Tamsui	25th Feb. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."  
MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkiang," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tea." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Shickiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36,  
Hongkong Feb. 17, 1917.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjimanok				
Tjilajap		22nd Feb.	21st Feb.	SHANGHAI
			28th Feb.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."  
"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."  
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
York Building. 115

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

### MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.  
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

### HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Sun., 18th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sun., 18th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 20th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Wed., 21st Feb. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 21st Feb. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 23rd Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 25th Feb. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every 4 days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited number of passenger accommodation, and the up tick to Canton & Swatow & Fuzhou and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—Weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other than

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kidat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tuaran and Labud Dam.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waltham and Chifu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215, General Managers.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Ports and Shipping.  
Notwithstanding the war, the number of vessels which entered Japanese ports during last year was far greater than in 1915. According to the official returns, 9,562 vessels with a total tonnage of 20,363,518 entered the ports last year, an increase of 888 vessels over the previous year. The number of vessels which left Japanese ports last year was 9,653 with a total tonnage of 20,553,340.

### Claim Dismissed.

Judgment was delivered the other day at Osaka before Judge Kubota and two Associate Judges, in the action in which Messrs. A. Cameron & Co., of Kobe, claim from five Japanese—Mr. Fukui and others—Y2,000, damages for losses incurred through certain cargo not been carried to South Sea ports by defendants, who had chartered a steamer and advertised for freight, but were unable to take the cargo contracted for. Judgment was given for respondents, appellants' claim being dismissed with costs.

### A. P. and O. Case.

In the High Court of Justice, London, the Broken Hill Proprietary Company recently sued the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company to recover damages for breach of duty in over-carrying 100 tons of lead by the Mooltan to Bombay, although it was intended for delivery at Colombo. The lead was reshipped in the Nubia, which was sunk. The Peninsular & Oriental Company pleaded that they were unable to discharge the Mooltan at Colombo owing to the riots in that port. The court gave a verdict for the defendants with costs, as they held that the act of the Peninsular & Oriental Company was reasonable, and that over-carrying was within the provision of the bill of lading.

### The N.Y.K.'s Capital.

Japanese papers state that agitation is still being made by many leading shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to double the company's capital from Y44,000,000 to Y88,000,000 by using the surplus of the profits for the last half of 1916, which are expected to be very large. The plan is to give the shareholders one new share for each of the shares they now own, paying for the new shares out of the surplus of the company's profits. Some of the shareholders even propose to increase the capital to Y100,000,000 by inviting the general public to subscribe for Y12,000,000. Leading shareholders of the company in Tokyo and Osaka will soon have a meeting on the question and will make a formal demand to the directors of the company.

To New York via Panama.  
The Nippon Yusen Kai-ha's Panama—New York steamers have more consignments now on their outward trips because their comparatively speedy transportation of cargo to the Atlantic coast of the United States is preferred by Japanese shippers to the slow and uncertain services of the trans-Continental railways, says the "Japan Times." With the increased production by most American factories and their ever-increasing trade with the countries on the other side of the Atlantic the congestion of cargo on the railway lines running from the interiors to the greatest outlets of cargo on the Atlantic coast has increased. Particularly on the lines connecting the Pacific coast with New York the accumulation of cargo is great. After having been unloaded at ports, cargo sent by overseas sellers is left untouched sometimes two or three weeks at railway stations. Now, according to report, it is not an unusual affair that more than three months are required in carrying cargo from the Pacific slopes to New York. Even after having arrived at New York cargo is sometimes left in railway yards many weeks without being delivered or reloaded. On the other hand the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Panama—New York line carries consignments from Japan in 47 or 42 days to their last destination, New York, which means the economization of much time and the certainty of delivery. Japanese shippers have been awakened to this fact of late and some of them already have given up their usual practice of sending their goods overland to New York. However, New York shippers utilize less the new service of the Japanese shipping company and on their return trips these Panama-New York ships have no large amount of consignments.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-mentioned prices, ALEXANDER GARDNER.



## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG &amp; BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

"VENEZUELA"	March 1, May 21.
"ECUADOR"	March 28, June 18.
"COLOMBIA"	April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including  
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large  
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
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STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	9.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sul Tai Tons 1,651.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Bank of China.

## NOTICES.

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STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,  
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

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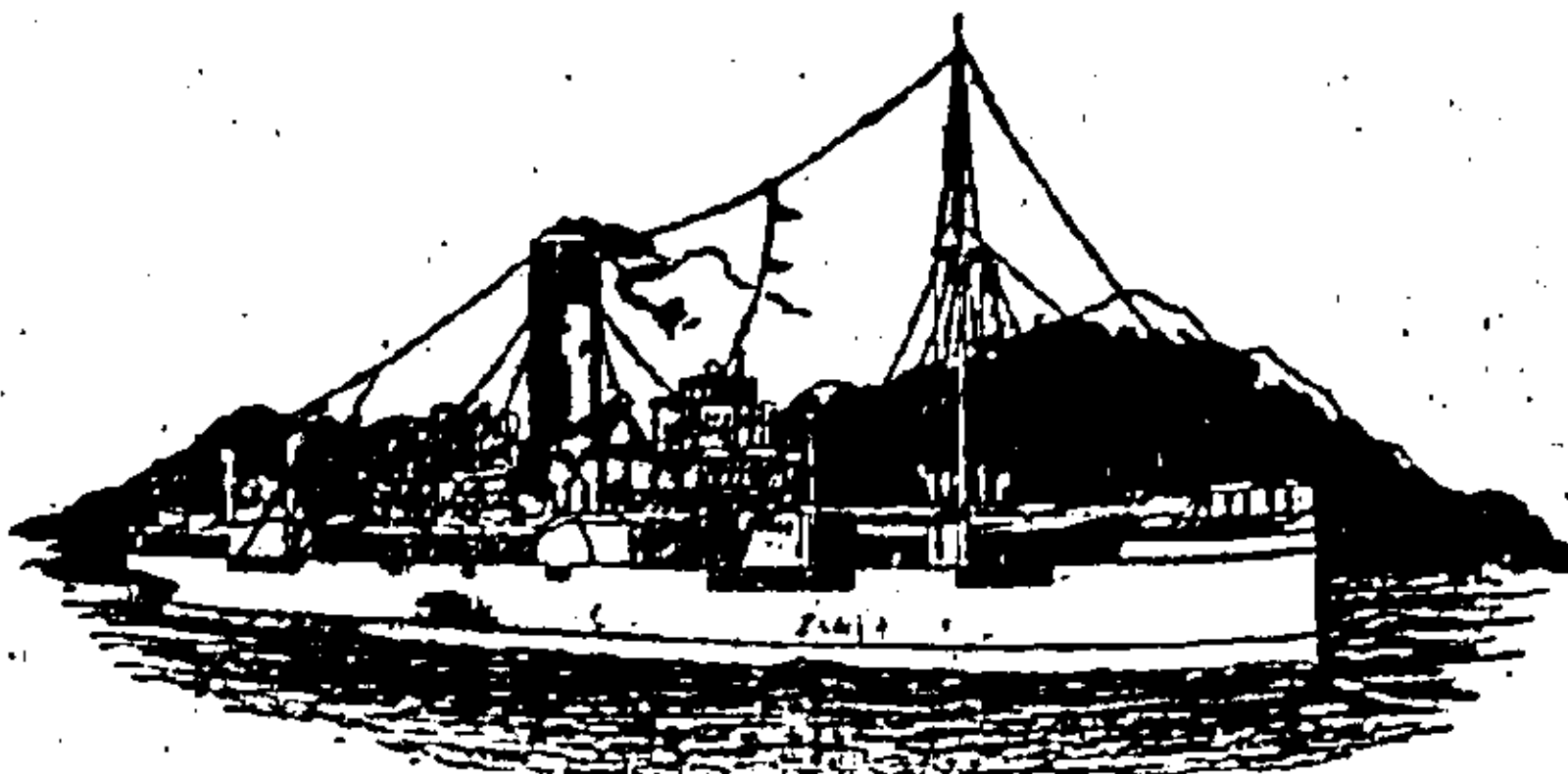
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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE  
and Electric Welding Systems.AGENTS FOR—  
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.MARINE & ROAD MOTORS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS,  
GUNBOATS, SPEEDY LAUNCHES, HARBOUR CRAFT,  
HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIREHONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
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## NOTICE.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. For Iron and  
Furniture Cots Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35, and  
37, King's Road, 2nd Street, west  
of Central Market. Telephone No. 518.THE ALEXANDRA CAPE,  
Just arrived, Large Shipments of  
Choice Hams.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 12th Feb. to 18th Feb.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Feb. 12	11.15	5.15	Feb. 17	11.15	5.15
Feb. 13	11.15	5.15	Feb. 18	11.15	5.15
Feb. 14	11.15	5.15	Feb. 19	11.15	5.15
Feb. 15	11.15	5.15	Feb. 20	11.15	5.15
Feb. 16	11.15	5.15	Feb. 21	11.15	5.15

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondri	J.C.J. L.	19, Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	26, Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	1, Mar.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	6, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	18, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	24, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Araka	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6, June.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	18, Feb.
Swatow/Singapore	husan	B. & S.	18, Feb.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwong-sang	J. M. Co.	18, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai-hong	D. L. Co.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Tjimanok	J.C.J. L.	21, Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamung	B. & S.	21, Feb.
Sandakan	Himsang	J. M. Co.	21, Feb.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	21, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Feb.
Hongkong/Hongkong	Chinkiang	B. & S.	21, Feb.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	22, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Heitan	D. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	23, Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24, Feb.
Shanghai Kobe and Yokohama	Panang M.	N. Y. K.	24, Feb.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	25, Feb.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tam-ai	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	28, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

## CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN  
LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF VIENNA"

Captain J. W. PARRINGTON,  
having arrived Consignees of  
cargo are hereby informed that  
their goods are being landed at  
their risk into the Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Com-  
pany, Limited, Kowloon, and  
tored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified that they must produce  
an Import Permit signed by the  
Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills  
of Lading can be countersigned.All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged goods are to be left in the  
godowns, where they will be  
examined on TUESDAY, 20th  
inst., at 10 a.m.All claims must be presented  
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the  
steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be  
recognised.No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 21st  
inst. will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1917.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,  
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"G. APCAR,"

having arrived from the above  
ports, consignees of cargo  
are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from  
alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge  
will be landed at consignees' risk  
and expense into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited.No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed byDAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1917.

## THE "ABAD" S.S. LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Co.'s Chartered Steamship

"BANDAI MARU"

having arrived Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods are being landed and  
placed at their risk in the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company's Godowns at  
Kowloon, where each consigna-  
ment will be sorted out mark by  
mark and delivery can be ob-  
tained as soon as the Goods are  
landed.Goods not cleared by the 19th  
February, 1917, will be subject  
to rent.No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by the undersigned in  
any case whatsoever.Damaged packages must be left  
in the Godowns for examination  
by the Consignees and the Co.'s  
representatives by appointment.  
All claims must be presented  
within ten days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date  
they cannot be recognised. No  
claims will be admitted after the  
goods have left the Godowns.H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

## VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT!  
13th and 14th EPISODES OF

## "IRON CLAW"

THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN  
CINEMATOGGRAPHY.

"THE HIDDEN FACE."

"THE PLUNGE FOR LIFE."

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 395."

depicting latest events of interest.

"THE GREAT WAR SERIES."

On the "Vardar" front.

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD  
IS COMING SOON

WITH BLACKIE DAW.

? ? ?

## THEATRE.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.  
AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.  
WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REPRESENTENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE.

7721, 1917.



## WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

## More Drastic Travelling Restrictions.

The restrictions against women and children leaving, which were announced yesterday, have been made more drastic still.

Yesterday's announcement stated that no permits or passes would be issued to women and children to travel to the United Kingdom or through any dangerous zone, unless travelling to take up war work or for urgent domestic or medical reasons. An official telegram has now been received from Home to the effect that no women or children shall be permitted to embark on ships travelling through any of the danger zones, and the Hongkong Government will act accordingly.

## WELL-KNOWN JESUIT'S DEATH.

Formerly in China.

The Rev. Captain Peter Grobel, Army Chaplain Department, who has died on service, was born in London in 1865. He was educated at the Jesuit College of Tournai (Belgium) and Vaugrand (Paris), and also at Lasy (philosophy) and in Spain (theology). He was pastor of Little Hulton from 1893, to 1903 and in the latter year was appointed Naval Chaplain, being the first priest to live entirely afloat.

In 1900 he was commissioned O. F. for service with the troops of the North China Expeditionary Force, and organised the first English services in Peking and Tientsin for English-speaking Catholics. Afterwards he was chaplain and interpreter to the French Commander-in-Chief, Count de Pelacot, when visiting the Korean and Manchurian battlefields of the Russo-Japanese War. Eventually he was appointed Senior Chaplain at Malta, and in January of this year he was commissioned temporary chaplain to the forces, with the Army rank of chaplain. The Rev. Peter Grobel wrote extensively on missionary work and travel, and was also engaged with the Jesuit Fathers of North China in translation work. —London and China Express.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

No. 2 Company, Promotions.

By reason of the increase in strength of this Company, the appointment of a number of Sergeants has become necessary. Candidates for promotion will notify the Orderly Room Sergeant in writing on or before Wednesday, February 21. Candidates must (1) have had over one year's Police Reserve Service or had previous military training, (2) be efficient in drill and have a good word of Command, (3) be familiar with Police duties and the Standing Orders of the Force, (4) be a fair shot and understand how to keep a rifle in condition, and (5) be prepared to work.

Candidates will parade in uniform, caps and covers, and with rifles, at Central Station on Thursday, February 22, at 5.15 p.m.

Headquarters' Club Committee. A further meeting of the General Committee will take place at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, February 19. All Supts. and Inspectors are requested to attend.

Police School. Class I—(Inspector Gerrard) Tuesday, February 20. Class II—(Inspector Gordon) Wednesday, February 21. Class III—(Inspector Grant) Monday, February 19. Tuesday, February 27, being in Race Week, the Order fixing the first sitting of Class IV for that date is cancelled. Further fixtures will be arranged.

## CRUELTY CHARGE.

## Serious Allegations Against a Woman.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this morning of what, if the charges are substantiated, would appear to be one of the worst cases of cruelty which has ever been before the Hongkong Bench, in which a Chinese woman is charged with ill-treating a servant girl.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence, and said the woman had something to say as to why she acted as she did, and he thought it was a matter which should be investigated by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The facts were that the little girl had been with defendant for seven or eight years, and had behaved herself fairly well until recently. Then several articles were missed and another servant, a woman, was suspected and dismissed. Eventually it was found that the things still continued to disappear, and the child owned up that she had taken the things, pawned them, and, with the money, had bought fruit and delicacies. The pawnbroker could not assist them, because the girl had given the tickets to a small boy. The girl was punished, birched, and after that she ran away. His client found her and brought her back, but she again ran away to Yumati. Again she was found and brought back, and his client decided that she would not keep her any longer, but would return her to her mother. With the idea of preventing her from running away again, she adopted the expedient of tying her up. Under the circumstances, his client would be quite willing that the case should go before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The girl was a little thief, apparently.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the girl had been discharged from hospital and was now in Court. He certified that she was only suffering from bruises. The chatty which was tied to her back was an iron one, and was heavy.

His Worship:—Was defendant justified in going so far as doing this, do you think?

Mr. Gardiner:—The girl was not tied.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—She had a chain locked round both legs. I made a mistake yesterday when I said the chains were taken off at night. They were not. She was still chained.

Inspector Taylor said that when he went to the house on the top floor a number of women rushed into the cookhouse. He immediately thought there was a concealed case of small-pox. He knocked at the door, which was opened, and all the women except one trooped out. One woman left in the room was crouching over the small girl. He told the woman to get up, and she did so, when he saw that the child had a chatty tied to her back, and was bound round her legs with locked chains.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—When I went there defendant produced the keys and unlocked the chains.

Mr. Gardiner:—I am not disputing the facts.

His Worship:—Do you think she was justified?

Mr. Gardiner:—I should like you to hear my client. After having visited the O.S.P., on the suggestion of his Worship, Mr. Gardiner returned and said Mr. Messer preferred that the case should be heard before him (his Worship). Unfortunately he could not go on with the case then.

The hearing was adjourned.

## Small Fire.

Yesterday a fire broke out in the servants' quarters of 41, Osine Road, being caused by the house boy carelessly throwing down a lighted match, after lighting a lamp, the match setting fire to some waste paper. The fire was put out by the brigade, and damage amounting to \$50 was done, which was not covered by insurance.

## AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

## New Year And A New Broom.

It is usual to give in the first few days of the year a summary of the events of the year before. As regards the subject of these notes, a summary of events of the aerial war, of the big raids by the Allies, of the shattering of what Lord Sydenham calls the "Zeppelin myth," of the struggle for aerial ascendancy which, at the worst, has never once altogether passed out of British hands, of the battles in the air, would occupy far too much space. And it is not permitted, even if one possessed the necessary data, to comment upon the development of aeroplane types, the expansion of the Flying Services, and all the more interesting and really significant changes. As to aeronautical affairs at home, the report of the Air Board, so recently published, makes it unnecessary to repeat the history of the Parliamentary agitation about the Air Services. One important development, which would probably have been forced in any case by the swift growth of the aerial arm, is the establishment of an Air Ministry and the appointment of Lord Cowdray as First Air Minister.

## Secrets of Aerial War.

One of the things observed during the past year has been the apparent slowness of development of the multiple-engine aeroplane. So far as one can learn from despatches, even two-engine machines are uncommon, only less rare than they were a year ago. As to the Sikorsky, and other big types, where are they? Yet nearly two years ago Mr. Tennant, then Under-Secretary, assured Parliament that the German giant battleplanes (of which we hear so very little) were being equalled and surpassed in this country.

The writer would be the last to suggest that the multiple-engine machine is not coming along. But it must be clear to all that they have been slower in taking a definite place in the field than was anticipated by enthusiasts would be the case.

What has occurred is revealed in the report of Mr. Justice Bailhache's Committee, and that is a considerable increase in the power of single-engine machines. There is much else concerning speed and climbing capacity that unfortunately must not yet be discussed here.

The very moderately worded report and suggestions of that Committee, if read between the lines, show clearly enough that owing to friction between the Air Services, leading to certain absurdities in the matter of contracts, superior machines to those of Germany that we unquestionably possess have not been delivered as soon and as numerously as required, and that in their place machines of other and less up-to-date types (as a matter of fact chiefly R. A. F. machines) have been supplied. Sir Douglas Haig, in his story of the battle of the Somme, published a few days ago, makes the following significant remark:

"I desire to point out, however, that the maintenance of mastery in the air, which is essential, entails a constant and liberal supply of the most up-to-date machines, without which even the most skillful pilot cannot succeed."

## The Aeronautical Bodies.

It is good news that the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors have entered into an agreement of co-operation and mutual support. The former society, by agreement with the Royal Aero Club, has long been recognised as the representative scientific and technological body. The degrees it grants are recognised in aeronautical circles all over the globe. The Society of Constructors is a very powerful body representing the whole of the British aircraft industry.

This arrangement will make practical that very necessary close liaison between aeronautical technology and manufacture; and it is further gratifying to note that the Aeronautical Society is, without making a fuss, carrying on its work so that it will be ready when peace returns, and releases it from the restraint now necessarily imposed.—Observer.

## SHEPHERDING SHIPS.

## Incidents in work of Dover Patrol.

Night has settled down on the face of the waters. The man-of-war on which the writer is seeing something of the work of the Dover Patrol is speeding along in the darkness—a solitary ship in a deserted sea. But presently the whole scene changes. Somewhere, miles away, scores of merchant ships have been lying at anchor waiting for the tide. The time of high water is now approaching, and they are on the move.

Soon the lights of the leading ship come into view, and gradually a remarkable spectacle unfolds itself. It is that of a great procession of vessels of all sizes and various nationalities passing along a clearly prescribed course towards their destinations, days or only hours distant, as the case may be. The sea has more than its usual share of dangers in time of war, but here one saw a significant picture—a great volume of mercantile traffic traversing, as it does every tide, one of our main sea routes, almost as if no risks whatever were to be apprehended from German mines or torpedoes.

We were steaming parallel with this impressive line of ships—one of the watchdogs guarding the passage through the narrow seas. Their lights made a moving panorama which continued for perhaps a couple of hours or more. Then the last of the merchantmen passed safely into another section of the patrol, and solitude once more reigned at sea.

The "shepherding" has been carefully done, as usual, and there was no special incident to report. But, of course, it might have been very different, for mine-laying submarines are pretty constant in their activities, and digress their devilish engines of destruction where they imagine most mischief can be done. The enemy undoubtedly finds his best opportunities of carrying out plans for attacking our commerce during the winter months, when the nights are long and the weather often very bad. Therefore it follows that, whatever the conditions at sea, destroyers and other vessels engaged on patrol work must never allow their vigilance to relax.

The fact that during one period of six months 77 officers and men of the Dover Patrol lost their lives shows that commerce protection is not the least dangerous of the services the Navy undertakes in these stirring days. Yet the risks they run are counted by them as nought so long as they can preserve the excellent record the patrol possesses, and at intervals add another submarine to swell the total of their "bag."

After the merchant ships have passed on their way there is a chance for a comfortable talk in the ward-room. One of the officers, youthful in appearance for all his 18 or 19 years in the service, has already been through two great sea fights—the Falkland Islands Battle and the Jutland Battle. Others have served under the White Ensign in distant parts of the world, and all have had experiences of the sea which are full of interest. The conversation is running merrily enough when it is suddenly cut short by the sound of a gong. In less than half a minute the ward-room is deserted. The alarm was due to a rocket signal, and, before coming finally to the conclusion that no enemy ship is about, every effort is made to find out what the signal meant. A drifter attached to the patrol as an auxiliary vessel is sighted, and the warship heads for her. The conversation is conducted by megaphone, and at length, in the absence of further indications, the crew are dismissed to their quarters.

The incident served one purpose, at any rate—it convinced one of the splendid manner in which the crews of our warships are trained, for during the preparations for a possible encounter no sign could be detected anywhere of flurry or confusion. One thing that strikes the observer in connection with the small vessels of the patrol is the

## ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

## Fantastic Scheme of A Berlin Newspaper.

Amsterdam, January 7.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in a three-column article, takes upon itself the task of telling England what is really good for her in the future, and what errors she has committed in the past.

Though the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, like all other German journals, is not telling the German people that they really have a magnificent opportunity to go on fighting to show the stupid Entente Powers they have no chance after the so-called peace offer has been refused, nevertheless end up with the delightfully naive conclusion that what really would secure the world's peace is nothing more or less than—an alliance with England.

"One of the most important results of the war will be to convince England of the impossibility of keeping up its former European and world policies. When it is recognised at Whitehall that the doctrine of a continental balance of power is a dangerous mistake and that Germany and her Central European allies cannot be dominated by the strongest imaginable concentration of power, then the conclusions to be drawn from this recognition are inevitable.

"England will have to seek for an arrangement with Germany. Such an arrangement would put right again the whole disorganised clockwork of world-politics for a long time if the peace which will and this war is to endure. A political readjustment of frontiers between Germany and England, provided that England honestly and without reserve concludes it, and a sensible policy based thereupon, would, in fact, be the solution of the question of the safeguarding of peace.

"If the Entente had accepted the German peace offer, an arrangement would have been possible. It will now be more difficult at a later time, because further bloodshed cannot be without its influence on the conditions. But even then it will not be impossible. Such an arrangement of general politics would result in a new balance of power, which would no longer be a balance of Continental Powers, but a general balance of all the forces spread over this planet."

way in which oil has completely superseded coal, and the immense advantages that are gained by the change.

When his Majesty's ship—returned from sea after the spell of duty during which the writer was privileged to be a passenger, there was none of the old-time grimy business of filling up bunkers, a proceeding which used to require much subsequent cleaning up. The ship merely ran alongside a "tanker," a couple of hose-pipes were connected up, and in a few minutes fuel was pouring into the tanks from the oil-carrier's store at a rate which soon gave her all the supply she needed.

There are petrol-driven boats also in the patrol, rather glutinous, it is said, in their appetite for the spirit which it is the despair of motor-car owners to obtain in quantities such as they desire. Of the fishermen engaged in auxiliary services and of the way they take out their boats in all weathers it is impossible to speak too highly. When mention was made of them in a naval despatch among those who have "exhibited those qualities most valued at sea in time of war," it was a tribute justly paid.

The airmen of the Royal Navy are certainly doing great service in the shape of reconnaissance duties, varied, as occasions serve, by bombing attacks on enemy works and ships. But their own adventures and achievements are just the things they do not care to talk about, greatly daring as many of them have proved themselves.—Daily Chronicle.

## "THE LADY IN THE CASE."

## Scathing Censure of Mrs. Cornwallis-West.

A White Paper was issued last month containing the reports of the Court of Inquiry constituted by the Army Council under a special Act for the purpose of investigating certain matters specifically referred to the Court.

The members of the Court were Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson (President), Major-General Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Justice Atkin, and Mr. Donald Maclean, M.P.

This is the story of the episode as related in the report:—When a sergeant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers Mr. Barrett was strongly recommended by his Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel Delme Radcliffe, and his military superiors for a commission, and his claims were supported by friends outside official circles. On the strength of the recommendations from his immediate military superiors, Mr. Barrett was gazetted to a commission on December 24, 1915. Representations were received by Lieut. General Sir J. Cowans, the Quartermaster-General to the Forces, from Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis-West, who were old friends of Sir J. Cowans, and Mrs. Birch, wife of the agent to the West family and to other landowners in North Wales, was also among those who pressed Mr. Barrett's claims. Probably before this time, and certainly later, Mrs. West began to take a more than ordinary interest in Mr. Barrett, to which he consistently failed to respond, and eventually he wrote her, in February last, a letter of remonstrance, which she placed in the hands of his Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel Delme Radcliffe. This officer took the matter up as one of discipline, and decided to apply for Mr. Barrett's transfer to another battalion, and so remove him from the locality. He made a recommendation to the War Office for his transfer, but gave no indication of any special reasons for such a request. Before the reply to his recommendation had been received from the War Office, Colonel Delme Radcliffe, hearing that 2d Lieut. Barrett was in the camp on some other business, called that officer before him in the presence of the adjutant of the battalion and Mr. Barrett's company commander, and on the following day again summoned him, on both occasions censuring him. Mr. Barrett has complained that practically no opportunity was given to him of explaining the letter to Mrs. Cornwallis-West to which she had taken exception. Meanwhile this lady had learned that Mr. Barrett's friends were taking action on his behalf and she appealed to Sir J. Cowans, but by the time he received her appeal Mr. Barrett's posting to another battalion had been ordered, in ordinary official course.

The only information on the subject which was before the War Office was that Mr. Barrett was not serving with the battalion to which he properly belonged, and the transfer was sanctioned on this ground alone. Mr. Barrett and his friends, however, not having full information as to the facts, took the order to be an official endorsement of the Commanding Officer's censure. As a consequence of this treatment, Mr. Barrett's health, already impaired, became worse. The late Sir Arthur Markham took up the case, with a view to righting the wrong done to him, and the present Prime Minister, when, as Secretary of State, he became aware of Sir A. Markham's representations, proceeded to take the necessary steps to deal with the case by Court of Inquiry.

The following is the reference in the report to Mrs. Cornwallis-West:—In view of the findings of fact at which we have arrived and expressed in our statement of facts, it becomes unnecessary to criticise at any length the conduct and discretion of this lady. If discretion alone had to be considered, we think that whatever influence Mrs. Cornwallis-West may have had over Sir John Cowans, the lady exaggerated it. We have no doubt that her injudicious boasting of the power she wielded at the War Office, which was, however, confirmed to an appreciable extent by the wording of some of Sir John Cowans' letters, was calculated to

## ITALY'S RESOLVE.

## Great Scene in the Chamber.

Milan, Dec. 20.—The speech of Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, in the Chamber yesterday puts an emphatic end to every peace discussion in the Italian Parliament. It was a direct, frank, and concise reply to all nebulous hints, rumours, suggestions, and inventions from clandestine sources that pervaded Parliamentary circles for days, as if Germany really were disposed to sue for peace in sackcloth and ashes if the Allies would only accept. To understand the peculiar atmosphere of Rome, so different from that of most of the Allied capitals, it must be remembered that it is still permeated with lingering reminiscences of influences dating from the past. Hence the direct and bold attack of Baron Sonnino on all those secret cabals, which instantly scattered the phantom host. In a few words he pointed out the sources. On the one hand was the compact group of Socialists, who still have lingering memories of Hague Conventions and peace assemblies, and who boasted that they had proposed peace negotiations a month ago and anticipated the German offer. Why not then enter further into the matter and request Germany to specify details? On the other hand were those who, either through former political or clerical ties, had been in close communion with the German world, and whose conversion is but half-confirmed. They are all at heart excellent patriots, desire nothing but their country's good, sympathise entirely with the cause of the Allies justice, and humanity, but are too easily disposed to think the enemy as sincere as themselves.

Hence the Italian Parliament found itself literally encumbered with an endless string of interrogations, proposals of motions, debates, and resolutions, the list of which increased every day in bewildering confusion, and which, instead of furthering the energetic conduct of the war in union with the other Allies, tended to instil poison in the public mind. So successful was Baron Sonnino's reply that the Chamber, at its conclusion, stood up and cheered him loudly again and again. More than 300 Deputies insisted on shaking hands with him. In a moment of enthusiasm, with one clean sweep the Chamber decided to quash the whole list of motions before it, and, going still better, then and there decided to close its session, and not to meet again till February 2. It was the most remarkable success any Government or Speaker has yet attained in the present Chamber. As a further emphatic mark of approval a vote was passed that the Foreign Minister's speech should be printed and posted up at the public expense all over Italy.

Thus, in one short half-hour all the insidious suggestions, all the idle debates, comments, and discussions which would only play into the enemy's hands, were brought to an abrupt and resounding conclusion. Baron Sonnino to-day stands out as the strong man of Italy and the clear, energetic spokesman of the Allies. His vigorous, direct, and manly reply to the enemy's crafty proposals will take the scales from the eyes of the German commentators, who were already boasting that their peace campaign was bearing its most promising fruits in Italy, and we can only anticipate dismay and anger at the result in Vienna and Berlin.

bring him and the administration at the War Office into disrepute.

But, unfortunately, we have not had to consider only a question of discretion, and we feel obliged to record our opinion that this lady's conduct, as revealed in this case, has been highly discreditable, both in her behaviour towards Second-Lieutenant Barrett before his letter of February 14, in her vindictive attempts to injure him afterwards, and in the untruthful evidence she gave before us. It appeared in evidence before us that this lady holds positions of some importance in the county of Denbighshire in various associations of a public character for assisting in war work. In our opinion it is to be regretted that she should hold such positions.



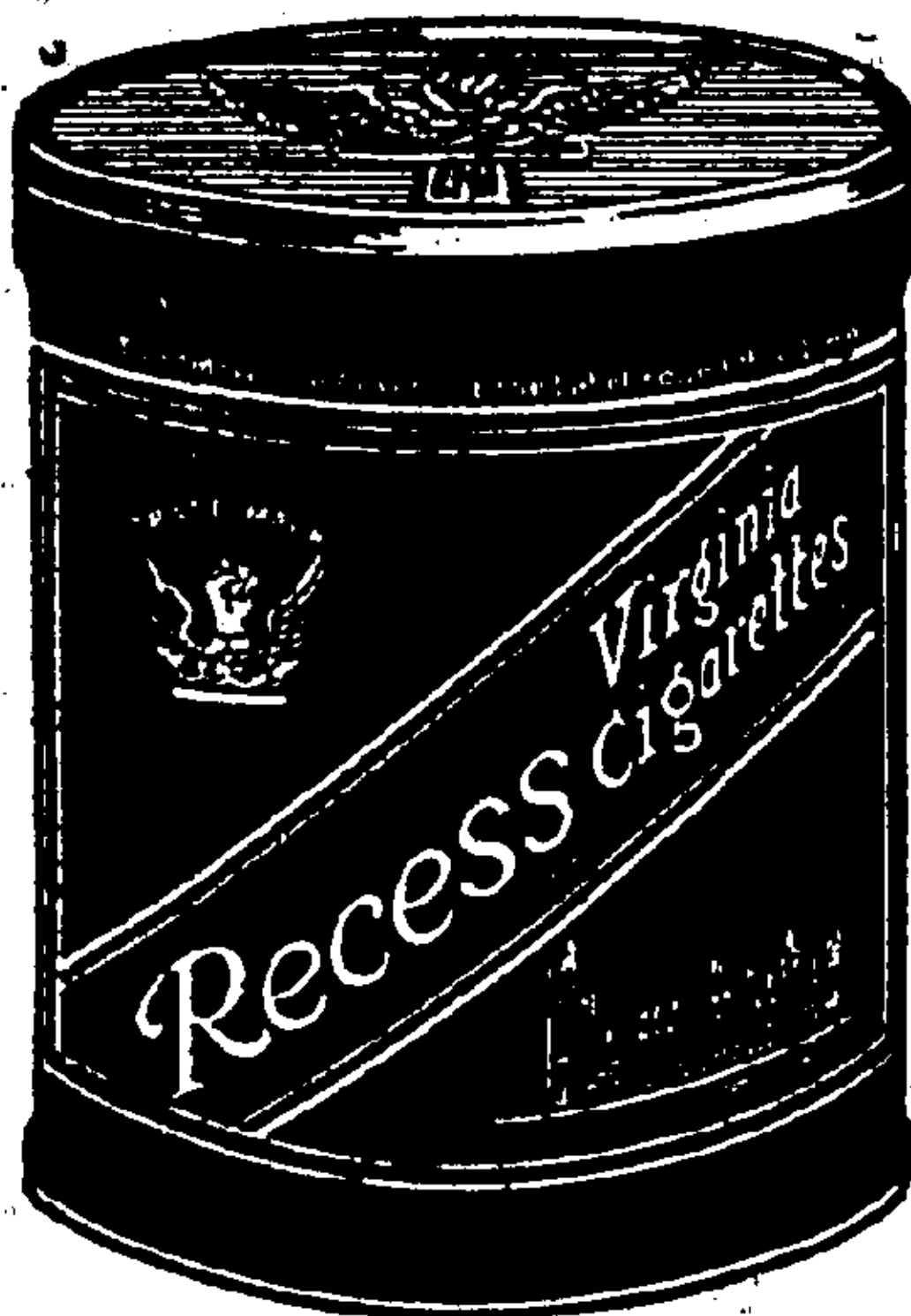




## NOTICES.

## "RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

## NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT  
LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists, Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic & Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.  
Consignment of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
(Established 1810)  
25 ABBOTSWICH, LONDON E.C.3.  
Cable Address: "Aussure" London.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG AND KOW-  
LOON WHARF & GODOWN  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of Messrs. Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

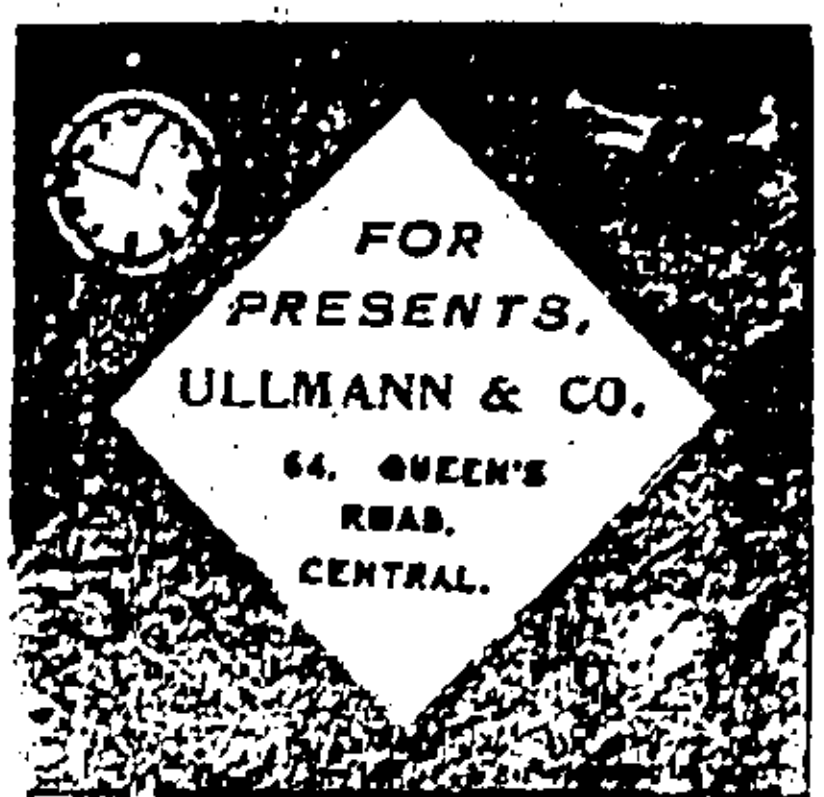
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, 12th February to THURSDAY, 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong 5th February, 1917.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CANNED  
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.  
Factory at Yuenwei.  
OFFICE: No. 56, Des Voeux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Jars are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.



## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917,

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 1, Morrison Hill (Ground Floor), Wanchai.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, teak desk, overmantel, tapestry and muslin curtains, engravings, ornaments, carpets, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and dining chairs, teak sideboard and dinner wagon with bevelled mirrors, dinner crockery, etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead, teak wardrobe, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday the 21st inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Ship-chandler's Stores

comprising:—

Atlas Ruskill iron & steel paint, mast & teak colour paint, green, blue & yellow paint powder, disinfectant fluid, iron & steel blocks, gin blocks, hand forges, iron chains, cargo slings, galvanized iron wire rope, brass condenser, tubes, iron boiler tubes, shovels, packing, oil cloth, signal flags, brass lamp protectors, brass side lights, Manila & tarred hemp rope, glassware, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. R.D. Stanley Smith to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 4, Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Blackwood desk, joss table, teapots, flower stands, and tables, upholstered Chesterfield couch & armchairs, teak & brass fenders, Tientsin carpet & rugs, etc., etc.

Teak dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, ice chest, dinner crockery, glassware, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Two teak twin bedsteads, double wardrobe, linen cupboard, dressing table, washstand, baby's cot, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by Rachals.

1 12-bore Gun by Jeffries (nearly new).

1 Sunbeam Bicycle (3 speed).

On view from Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

One 60 B. H. P. 3 cylinder Gardner Marine Kerosene Engine with high tension magneto ignition, complete with reversing gear.

One Gardner Vertical Kerosene Engine with circulating water pump direct coupled to one "Castle" compound open wound type dynamo 15 amp. 100 volt with 2-way switch board.

The above are new and are still in original packing. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs (which that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au-tu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shok Ki.—Week days, 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Mei Kai M. Jap., ss. 1999, Kusunoki, 16th Feb.—Mitsui, 9th Feb., Coal—M.B.K.

Uruman M. Jap., ss. 1727, Tanaka, 16th Feb.—Mitsui, 9th Feb., Coal—M.B.K.

Wong, Br., ss. 1217, Smith, 16th Feb.—Mitsui, 11th Feb., Rice—J. M. & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George William

Code Barrett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

Telephone Nos. 155, 230.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George William

Code Barrett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

Telephone Nos. 155, 230.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George William

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 16th at 11.50—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately to slightly in all districts except Indo China, where it is nearly stationary.

Moderate monsoon is indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.62 inches, against an average of 2.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast. Light winds, freshening from N. or N.E.; sea.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoches. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. February 16, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vorstock 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Namro 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Habodate 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Tokio 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Kochi 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Nagasaki 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Yokohama 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Osaka 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Kobe 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

Shanghai 6a. 29.93 21 0 dh

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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

13th &amp; 14th Episodes

of the

## "IRON CLAW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

All unpaid Booked Seats will be sold at the Commencement of Performances.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

"SAVE THE QUEEN."

(Drama in 5 parts)

"THE VANITY CASE," (2 parts)

War, Graphic and Comics.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY 17th February.

Showing 3rd & 4th Episodes of  
"PEG O' THE RING"  
more thrilling; more exciting.

And Keystone Comics.

WEDNESDAY 21st FEBRUARY—See last 6 series of  
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY."

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917, (both days inclusive); during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT  
TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$5,000,000.—

In shares of \$10.—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks:

The Chartered Bank of India & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG  
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE Flower and Vegetable Show will be held on the 8th and 9th March, in the Botanical Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 28th February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL,  
Quarry Bay,  
Hongkong 16th February, 1917

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. F. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## IMPRESS ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN

## "PRIMO" BEER

there is a food value as well as beverage enjoyment, for three reasons:—

1.—Primo beer is beer that is always uniform in quality; never varies.